Alburg Grand Isle

Belvidere

Braintre

Chelsea

Fairlee

Orange

Strafford

Topshan

Albany

Charleston

Craftsbury

Middletown Springs

Brownington

Tunbridge

Washington

Isle La Motte North Hero South Hero

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

Total Sales \$1,271.09

842.55

1.244.59

1,431.09

\$6,110.95

\$248.82

4,390.64

1,622.15

4.780.74

7,025.48

6,147.47

1,992.71

1,386.30

Total Sales

268.97

8,014.81

1,015.64

4,017.10 7,418.68

15,181.11

3,834,24

1,193,07

3,630.16

1,264.19

1,234.48 1,102.32

4,256.38

Total Sales \$235.86

773.02

1,529.10

1,002.98

9,511.08

7,652,79

1,543,81

1.396.42

11,877.78

5,982.93

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Total Sales

\$3,394.54

13,325.87

3,288.65

1,673,38

6,568.37

130.16

12,547.25

2,888.55

12,877.34

24,931.39

19,288.89

1,306.47

1,114.29 4,839.60

537.20

7,720.09

Total Sales

2,889.01

5,899.16

3,287.42

3,592,36

554.03

79,629,42

5,007.56

1,616.22

3,891,79

2,139,77

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

\$244,471.18 48,139

\$30,515.60 10,784

3,508.44 1,011

2,152.56 886 20,926.46 3,226

14 634 69 1 719

798.74

348.34

216.09

295.29

\$61,485.73 23,337

17,684.53

ORLEANS COUNTY.

\$60,963.93 18,703

236.13

ORANGE COUNTY.

J Cilio

\$34,467.08 12,585

\$4,179.11 1,372

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

1,311

839 510

3,761

429 1,696

751 553 1,458 1,526

2,652

1,991

1,049

760

1,074

1,005

438 2,035

3,191

644

776

918

762 446

1.726

3,346

1,119

1,639

932 931 722

983 518

1.086

5.684

613

331

813 2,712

1,885

3,095

716 871

402

3,644

2,871

1,311

3,427

4,194

1,079

985

858 7,856

785 615

Popu- Per lation Capita

3.15

3.65

3.47

10.14

485

Popu- Per lation Capita

\$.97

1.58 1.65

\$1.62

\$.57 2.59

2.16

8.29

4.47 2.65

3.09 4.11

1.32

\$2.74

\$3.05

2.47

1.57

1.29

2.09

Popu- Per lation Capita

'JOHNSON

Miss Elsie Stearns is assisting at the

Frank Miller went to Cambridge the ast of the week for a few days.

digo were in Burlington recently. Miss Edith Leslie and niece, Mildred

Miss Ruth Hanks and Mrs. A. A. Man-

Leslie, were in St. Johnsbury last week. Mrs. J. C. Davis visited her sister, Mrs. Delia Jones, at Cadys Falls the last of he week.

-Mrs Chas. Demirett and son of Burn ngton are passing several days with H. B. Caswell.

Mrs. John Waterman of Burlington has been a guest at Thomas and Norman Waterman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rayey have returned from Barre and are with their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Waterman.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and two sons from St. Johnsbury have been guests of her brother, Wm. Leslie and family.

Mrs. Chas. Gomo went Wednesday night to the Fanny Allen hospital for treatment. She has been very poorly for some time.

Mrs. Susan Freeman has returned from Arlington Heights, Mass., where she had passed two months with her son, Nat. Freeman and family.

Mrs. Nile, Mrs. Mahlon Gonyea's sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Don Fullington and Miss Hila Gonyea motored from Chazey, N. Y., Thursday and are guests at M. Gonyea's.

O. A. McFarland and family and Mrs. McFarland's cousin, Mrs. Wm. Raymond, trom (Lincoln, Neb., who is her guest, were in town Wednesday from their cottage in South Hero.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears Signature of Chat Hillthory

GUNMAKING GREAT SCIENCE

Manufacturer Must Not Exceed Variation of Two One-Thousandths of Inch in Six-Foot Bore.

Gunmaking is a ticklish businessnot dangerous, but just ticklish, writes Edward Hungerford in Collier's Weekly. It's mighty exact. A gun manufacturer must not exceed a variation of two one-thousandths of an inch in a six-foot bore. Not every man who walks into a shop, his overalls under his arm, and announces himself as an expert mechanic, can build guns to as delicate measurements as

And a complicated business, too. A single disappearing gun, of a standard type adopted by our army, has, with its disappearing carriage but exclusive of its sights and accessories, almost eight thousand parts. A three-inch gun battery requires 3,876 tools, accessories and supplies which are simply part of its standard outfit. And yet our government stands in great need of thousands of these guns-and their accessories.

An army officer made these things clear to a chamber of commerce man of Rochester. And the chamber of commerce called a conference of several dozen of the leading manufacturers of Rochester. To them the man in khaki made the problem clear. He said that the program for heavy guns for the army until July, 1919, would run to a cost of \$2,000,000,000-perhaps even more. He translated these figures into those of size. He said that within that time there would be needed at least 65,000,000 tons of new parts for these guns in addition to 45,000,000 tons of replacement parts.

Let me translate these figures still further for you. There are 65,000 railroad locomotives in this country. Let us assume their average weight to be 200 tons each-it is a very fair estimate. That means that the railroad locomotives together weigh some 13,-000,000 tons-or just one-fifth the castings required for the new parts alone of our heavy ordnance for the next 18 months of the war. We have embarked upon no piffling enterprise!

Soldiers Get Reading Habit.

The growth of the reading habit among the soldiers has brought to light an interesting contradiction to the generally accepted theory that among a group of individuals the leveling process is a leveling downward.

The men in the camps who are readers stimulate by their example the interest of those who are not. "Have you read this story?" asks Private X of Private Y. "Naw," replies Private Y: "I never read a book through in me life," "Well, y'oughta read this one. It's a better'n any movie show y'ever saw. It's a bear!" Thus does Private Y get an incentive to taste the joys of literature. There is a tendency toward a leveling upward.

The valuable service of the libraries is further developed by lectures, university extension courses, and the general education plan. Men not only will keep pace with their former civilian activities, but many of them will emerge from the army and navy better equipped for the battle of life,-Raymond B. Fosdick in Scribner's Magazine.

For regular action of the Bowels; easy natural movements, relief of constipation try Doan's Regulets. -- 30c at all stores

Studying the Bible

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT-Search the Scriptures.-John 5:39. All Christians should give some time to the study of the Bible and if our study is to be profitable a cer-

tain preparation is necessary. This prepara-

tion consists first of a heart determination read the Book. This is a fundamental law of Bible study, simple that it is sometimes set aside, to our great loss. There is no way of understanding the Book

except as we read it and reread it and reread it. It requires a heart determination to do that, for our threefold enemy will rise up and say "no" when we attempt to read the Book.

The world will say "You are too busy" or you will think "There are too many important things requiring my time to use it reading the Bible." Many look to the preacher to give them their spiritual food. The Lord does give his people pastors but the pastor's study can never take the place of one's own individual study. The world will do what it can to oppose the reading of the Book. The world has a subtle ability to fill our lives so full of seemingly important things, will bring so many crowding opportunities for the use of our time that we need a heart determination to make time for Bible reading.

The flesh will also oppose it. We become so tired physically. It is a remarkable thing that one can sit down with an interesting book and become so absorbed in it as to read far into the night and not feel sleepy. But how quickly the flesh wants to sleep and how the head nods when we would read the Bible for an hour or two in the evening.

The devil also will hinder if he can. He will suggest the difficulty of understanding what we read, will say the Bible is a closed book to our minds and do all he can to bring discouragement. But if we are to come to an understanding of the truth and keep our souls strong and healthy, we must read and reread the Book itself. Not books about the Bible, nor expositions by man, but the Bible itself.

In the second place, we must have a heart determination to allow the Book to mean what it says. We must permit it to define its own terms. We must make it explain itself. It will answer questions concerning the words and terms it uses. We go to the Bible unconsciously prejudiced. We think we know the truth and naturally suppose what the Bible says ought to agree with our thought. If it does not agree we are in danger of forcing into it our own ideas rather than let it mean what it says. We come to it too often for confirmation instead of information. I do not mean that one shall determine to accept all it says at once, nor to believe all it says at once, but I mean that we shall allow it to mean what it says and to define its own terms whether that agrees with us or not. And soon we will find that we agree with it. In this way much confusion will be avoided. In the third place, there must b€ a heart determination to allow it to speak to oneself. If I am to study the Bible profitably I must allow it to speak to me and not try to dodge. We are all more or less adept as spiritual dodgers. The incident, recorded in the fourth chapter of St. John is a very human picture. Our Lord engages the woman in conversation. She is hesitant about it because it is a strange thing for a Jew to speak to a Samaritan, but she enters into the conversation. Gradually our Lord goes a little deeper into her history until finally he puts his finger on the sore spot. She tries to escape the issue by attempting to sidetrack him. The moment he gets his finger on the sore spot, she says "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place for worship," That sounds religious and interesting, but it is a mere subterfuge to avoid the issue. We will do that in our minds to dodge what the Book says to us personally.

It is difficult to allow the Book to speak to our own hearts but Bible study is valueless and indeed dangerous unless it is allowed to bear fruit in our lives. It cannot be studied merely as literature. This then is the needed preparation for profitable Bible study-a heart determination to read the Book-to allow It to mean what it says and to permit it to speak to our own hearts.

Our Gentle Leader.

We have a Leader so gentle that we can go, as it were, to his tent at night and tell him we are afraid of tomorrow's warfare-that the hard battle has weakened our nerves. O tender Savior, wounded unto death, and yet strong in the consciousness of an indomitable power, thou, on that white horse, shalt lend us forth conquering and to conquer !- Bishop of St. An-

drews.

Sa'es of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in Vermont to June 29, 1918

As Reported to the State Distributor of War Savings

The activities of our campaign are clearly shown by the remarkable increase in sales for the week ending June 29th-\$406,767.56 as compared with \$57,804.63 for the previous week. The five leading counties are Caledonia, Rutland, Washington, Wind-

sor and Bennington, in the order

named. The ten towns having the highest per capitas are Groton, Danville, Lyndon, Montpelier, Waterbury, Fairlee, Woodstook, Glover, Ryegate, and Royalton.

These figures, together with pledges made for future purchases, are most gratifying and the county and town chairmen and their various committees are to be congratulated upon the result of their efficient work. We must not, however, consider the battle won until each town has actually purchased its quota. Special effort must be made to see that pledges already secured are fulfilled and new pledges should be secured where possible. The best is none too good for Vermont and it should be our aim to place her at the very top of the

	list.	er at the ver	2		Glover Greensboro
		DDIEGN COUNT	rv.		*Holland
1	(34)	ADDISON COUN'	Popu	- Per	Irasburg *Jay
ĝ		Sales		Capita	Lowell
į	*Addison	\$1,000.00	796	\$1.26	
1	Bridport Bristol	1,735.59 15,374.74	2,005	7.67	
1	*Cornwall	10,019.19	789	****	Westfield
1	Ferrisburg	403.23	1,483	.28	Westmore
I	*Goshen Granville	70.39	213 464	.15	Total
ı	Hancock	383.60	287	1.34	
I	Leicester	29.18	479	.06	
1	Lincoln Middlebury	1,685.85 18,180.79	2,845	1.72 6.38	
ı	Monkton	174.54	724	.24	
1	New Haven	. 860.62	1,161	.74	Denndon
ĺ	*Panton	8,376.83	1,065	3.17	Castleton
l	Ripton	1,203.65	421	2.86	Chittenden
ı	Salisbury	188.12	693	.27	
ı	Shoreham Starksboro	827.39 312.24	1,098	.75	Dalahawan
l	Vergennes	5,838.92	1,483	3.94	Hubbardton
ŀ	*Waltham	7,000,000	202	193710	*Ira *Mendon
l	*Weybridge	P. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	494		Middletown Spri
l	Whiting	49.08	348	.14	mt. Alumy
ı	Total win	\$51,694.77	20,010	\$2.58	*Mt. Tabor Pawlet
ı	DEN	NTNOTON CON			Pittsfield
	BEN	NINGTON COU.	Popu-	- Per	Pittsford
ı		Salea	Intion	Capita	Prooter -
ı	Arlington	\$5,274.69	1,307	\$4.04	Rutland City
ı	Bennington Dorset	37,170.80 5,485.91	8,698 1,472	4.27 3.73	
ı	*Glastenbury		29	103.4.50	Shrewsbury
ı	*Landgrove		160		Sudbury
	Manchester Peru	14,329.64	2,044	7.01 4.73	*Tinmouth
	Pownal	1,229.72	1,599	.77	Wallingford Wells
	Readshoro	5,388,89	1,252	4.30	*West Haven
	Rupert *Sandgate	5,254.27	825 401	6.37	West Rutland
	Seareburg	7.75	142	.05	Total
	Shaftshury	2,792.17	1,650	1.69	
	*Stamford *Sunderland	1,051.30 352.53	510 494	2.06	WASH
	Winhall	1,008.97	366	2.58	77 3384
	*Woodford	139.72	187	.75	
	Total	\$80,631.26	21 378	\$3.77	Barre City Barre Town
		E001001100			Berlin
	CAI	EDONIA COUN	TY.		Cabot
		Total.	Popu-	Per	*Duxbury
3	Barnet	86,677.15	lation 1,707	\$3.91	East Montpeller
	Burke	6,695.67	1,183	5.66	*Fayston
	Danville Groton	19,509.92	915	12,47	Marshfield Middlesex
	Hardwick	4,652.31	3,201	1.45	Montpelier
	Kirby	91.74	297	.81	Moretown
	Lyndon Newnrk	32,843.56	3,204 415	10.25	Northfield Plainfield
	Peacham	2,439.66	777	3.14	Roxbury
	Ryegate	9,475.70	1,194	7.94	Waitsfield
	Sheffield St. Johnsbury	1,552,92 37,366,81	8,098	2.25 4.61	Warren Waterbury
	Stannard	27,000.02	206	4-01	Woodbury
ş	Sutton	490,32	711	.69	Worcester
	Walden Waterford	1,773.88	789 629	2.40	Total
	Wheelock	1,693;81 51,12	500	2.69	
			****	-	
	Total	\$139,548.15 2	6,031	\$5.36	WIND
	corre	PRINCIPLE CONTROL			
	CHIT	TENDEN COUN	Popu-	Per	*Athena
	halitaw	Sales	lation (8 .62	Brattlebore *Brookline
	Bolton Burlington	\$291.19 42,517.48 2	0,484	2.08	Dover
C	harlotte	984.63	1,163	.85	Dummerston
	olchester	5755557737	6,450 2,714	1.82	Grafton *Guilford
	linesburg		1,042	8.00	Halifax
H	funtington	2,908.97	760	8.83	Jamaica .
ď	ericho		1,807	1.69	Londonderry
	lilton lichmond		1,648	2.42	Marlboro Newfane
g	helburne	389.73	1,097	.86	Putney
ğ	o. Burlington	48.87	927	.05	Rockingham
ľ	St. George Inderhill	2,772.60	1.004	2.76	*Somerset Stratton
Ņ	Vestford.	1,200.09	854	1.41	Townshend
V	Villiston	1,769.80	1,000	1.77	Vernon Wardsboro
	Total	885,909,86 41	.447	\$2.02	Westminster
					Whitingham
	ES	SEX COUNTY.	Popu-	Per	Wilmington Windham
		a trial	ALC: NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.	7.77	TO STATE OF THE PARK

seffield	1,552,92	691	2.25		1,261.49		1.53
. Johnsbury	37,366.81	8,098	4.61	Waterbury	82,558.59		9,95
annard	^	206	100	Woodbury	642.61		.78
itton	490,32	711	.69	Worcester	1,705.38	584	2.92
alden	1,773.88	789	2.40	Total	7 200 000		200
sterford	1,693;81	629	2.69	Total	\$201,876.85	41,702	\$4.84
heeloek	51.12	500	.10	1			
ren . a . V	****	00.001	\$5.86	100	TATELY AND COURSE	000	
Total	\$189,548.15	26,002	99.56	100	INDHAM COUN	The second second	
				1.	Total	Popu	- Per
CHITT	ENDEN COU	NTY.		*Athena	Sales		Capita
	Total	Popu	Per		\$277.24		\$1.88
No.	Sales		Capita	Brattleboro	18,153,63	7,541	2.41
lton	\$201.19	469	\$.62 2.08	*Brookline Dover		137	
rlington	42,517,43				1,430.74	377	5.80
arlotte	984.63	1,163 6,450	1.82	Dummerston Grafton	783.64	643	1.22
lchester		2,714			678.07	729	.93
aex	9,844,98	1,042	3.63	*Guilford Halifax	***	760	40
nesburg	3,123,74	760			28.87	635	.05
intington	2,908.07		5.83	Jamaica.	1,279.10	716	1.79
richo	2,209.52	1,807	1.69	Londonderry	3,955.23	962	4.11
lton	2,696,19	1,648	1.64	Marlboro	536.89	442	1.21
hmond	3,432,26	1,419	2.42	Newfane	2,939.55	820	8.58
elburne	389.73	1,097	.86	Putney	921.98	788	1.17
Burlington	48.87		.05	Rockingham	87,872.89	6,207	6.10
t. George		109	200	*Somerset		27	
derhill	2,772.60	1.004	2.76	Stratton	34.95	86	.99
setford	1,200.09	854	1.41	Townshend	1,608.06	817	1.97
lliston	1,769.80	1,000	1.77	Vernon	536.41	606	.89
	\$85,909.36	49 447	\$2.02	Wardsboro	1,257.36	559	2.25
Pota1	880,999,89	40,991	94194	Westminster	2,486.44	1,827	1.87
				Whitingham	195.29	969	.20
ESS	EX COUNTY.	1000000	W	Wilmington	7,737.69	1,229	6.50
	Total	Popu-	Capita	Windham	394,34	345	1.14
Links and Add	Sales	496	Capita	Total	\$83,157.65	26,982	\$3.09
oomfield	\$6,574.83	2,020	\$3,25	TOTAL	\$60,101.00	26,552	80.09
ghton	50,014-00	82	-		-		- 1
runswick	2,762,27	869	3.18				- 1
neord	2,275.35	1,080	2.11	WAS	NDSOR COUNTY		
t Haven	965.84	194	4.98		Total	Popu-	Per
nby	51.02	95	.54	2.2	Sales		Capits
	47.09	662	.07	Andover	\$171.44	284	\$.60
ildhall emington	41100	138	1001	*Baltimore	2000000	54	20.00
	1,618.45	880	1.87	Barnard	2,127,81	787	2.89
nenburg	170000140	175	2101	Bethel	18,782.78	1,943	7.09
	416.64	487	.92	Bridgewater	1,795.22	874	4.04
rton	87.47	206	.18	Cavendish	8,847.91	1,208	7.02
tory	01141		13.0	Chester	4,241.71	1,784	2.38
otal	\$14,808.99	7,584	\$2.01	Hartford	8,931.79	4,179	2.14
Otati		119772		Hartland	3,355.84	1,516	2.55
		201		Ludlow	16,268.53	2,215	7.88
FRANI	KLIN COUNT	Y.,	400	Norwich	1,017.63	1,252	.81
	Sales	Intion A	Per	Plymouth	815.61	482	1.69
mefield	\$1,558.79	lation (81,44	Pomfret	1,192.47	708	1.70
kshire	1,896.87	1,280	1.47	Reading	870,17	280	1.64
	10,105.82	2,212	4.87	Rochester	4,893.29	1,817	3.72
shurg		1,818	.60	Royalton	11,022.99	1,452	7.59
		1,778	.53	Sharon	1,952.95	585	2.34
rBeld	434.69	737	.50	Springfield	15,932.61	4,784	8.88
cher		1,108	2.88	Stockbridge	560.93	737	.76
sklin		1,090	.12	Wenthersfield		1,092	1.80
rgris		1,758		Weston	1,843.50	632	2,92
hgate		1,721	4.54	West Windsor	1,877.62	569	2.42
tgomery		2,907	4.87	Windane		2,407	9000
ford		1;246	4.02	Wondstock	22,673.65	2,145	8.91
idon			2.91	Tamana and American	****	- A-6-2	A
Albana City		6,281 1,617	.45	Total	#107,749.61 4	10,401	\$4.09
Albans Town			3.43	Grand Total			13
inten	1,280.50	5,625	3190	for State	\$1,276,669,70 33	5,958	\$1.57
inte	\$67,193.99 2	9.666	80.05	* No Posteffic			1.3
A STATE OF	Adultanes 2	my drawn	-	The Partition	and the same of		

WILL	LOA	D	52,0	100
SHE	LLS	EA	CH	DAY

GREAT GOVERNMENT PLANT IN NEW JERSEY TO START SHIP. MENTS BEFORE LONG.

IS LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Three Others Like It Being Construct ed-Medical Department Has Mobile Apparatus to Provide Pure Drinking Water in France.

From Committee on Public Information.) Washington,-Quantity If not capacity shipments will start soon from a new government shell-loading factory in New Jersey, one of four such government plants each of which is larger than any similar plant in the world. When turning out 52,000 loaded

shells a day under full operation the plant will use 2,000 tons of shells and explosives daily, the products of some 75 factories. More than 5,000 workmen will be required. Plans contemplate the employment of a large number of women. The marking of shells to designate size, load and range will require 250,000 operations each day.

The plant has a total area of approximately 2,500 acres. More than 100 buildings, with an aggregate floor space of 1,800,000 square feet, will provide storage for shells and parts and for material. A small city, with heating and lighting plants, water and sewage systems, hospitals, fire-fighting plant and restaurants, was built to house the employees. There is equipment to protect the health of those who work with poisonous gases, and a school for instruction in the loading of artillery ammunition with high explosives.

The operating plant consists of 13 shell-loading units, each independent of the other, with equipment for loading 13 sizes of shells, ranging from the recently developed 7-millimeter to 16 inches. On two sizes of shells the propelling charge also will be loaded, the shell and cartridge case being assembled at the plant. All other shells are assembled in France.

In the construction of the shellloading units the problem was far greater than one of mere building. Immense fans have been installed to dispose of the polsonous fumes from the high explosives. When a unit is in operation the air in the loading room is changed every few minutes.

The American soldier in France gets pure drinking water from mobile water trains. The trains are under the jurisdiction of the army medical department. They are miniature waterworks, which chemically treat, filter and sterilize water, making it fit for consumption. What municipal waterworks do to insure healthful water to the people of a city these trains do for 2.25 the soldiers. \$5.08

A number of purification units with attached motor-tank trucks constitute a train. Each unit is a complete filtration plant, including laboratory. Arriving at a stream it sets hose into the water and pumps the water through a pressure tank. Before the water passes through a sand filter it is freated chemically to rid it of disease germs. The pure water is pumped into tanks mounted on trucks, which carry the water to the soldiers.

Each mobile water unit carries an expert chemist, bacteriologist and pumpman. There is a complete laboratory in the front of the machine for the testing of the water. Tests are made every two hours or more often when it is thought necessary. The water is lifted into the filter by a gasoline \$4.54 pump engine and a complete supply of extra pipes and tools are carried so that all repairs, either from accident or shell fire, can be made on the spot. The trucks are equipped with electric \$1.38 lights so that the work can be carried on at night. Many of the chemists and bacteriologists assigned to the mo-1.22 bile laboratories were formerly connected with municipal waterworks and filtration plants.

Every community will be combed for war workers. War ladustries are short nearly 400,000 common laborers and 6.10 lack of workers in the coal-mining industry is imperiling all war production. There is also a serious shortage of skilled labor. One of the largest munition plants, turning out heavy caliber guns, is short 2,000 machinists. The war plants of Connecticut and Maryland are undermanned 35,000 ma-

chinists. The United States employment service will begin an intensive recruiting of workers for war work from the nonessential industries. Employment offices will be increased and the force of local agents and traveling examiners will be enlarged and sent into every community that relief may be given before the ban against private labor recruiting goes into effect on August 1.

Nearly 2,000,000 girls and boys have volunteered for the United States garden army in the department of the interior. Their service flag bears a crossed rake and hoe with the letters U. S. S. G. in blue on a field of white with a red border. The enlistment entails a pledge on the part of the child to use efforts to increase food production by cultivating one or more crops under a garden supervisor or teacher chosen for this work and to make such reports as may be required. The success of the garden army plan is most gratifying.

Ensign Stephen Potter, United States Naval Reserve force, killed in action with German planes April 25 last, was the first American naval aviator to shoot down and destroy a German seaplane, according to a navy department statement.

The report states that on March 19, 1918, a long-distance reconnaissance of the German coast was made by large American flying boats operating from a British Royal Air force station. Ensign Potter was one of two American naval aviators accompanying this expedition and Potter was successful in shooting down a German seaplane which attacked the reconnaissance formation. A second enemy scaplane found safety in running away.

Potter's death reflects credit on his courage. He was killed in a fight with seven enemy single-seaters. He was second pilot to a British air force captain, who was with him when he shot down the German plane in March. Two British planes had flown to a point six miles from Hinder light, when two enemy planes headed toward them. The British planes closed on the nearest German and opened fire. Two more hostile planes then appeared overhead and attacked vigorously while three other enemy planes passed astern. The two British planes dived and speeded westward under continuous volleys from the rear. One of the Germans disappeared.

Of the seven Germans in action four were attacking Potter, who fell behind his companion and began to zigzag. Potter dodged, but was broadside to all the enemy machines and under their fire only 50 feet from the water. His companion, 250 feet above, saw Potter's machine burst into flame, come part of the way under control, then crash on the port wing tip. Potter was seen last on the surface of the water amid flames, which turned suddenly to a huge cloud of smoke. When the pall had cleared not even wreckage was visible and the circling enemy disappeared.

German timidity before American pistol fighters armed with American .45-caliber automatic pistols has brought about a change in the equipment of the American Expeditionary forces by the war department and the ordnance department is rushing production of these weapons. About 3,000 are turned out daily and production is increasing. The impression exists that a shot from an American .45 takes a man out of action completely. Men hit from the smaller German pistols frequently continue in action effectively. The .45 caliber was adopted by the United States army in 1911.

Despite the heavy increased demand for these pistols the ammunition branch of the ordnance department has effected a saving during the past two calendar months of nearly \$2,000,-000, mostly on small-arms ammunition.

The total savings by the ordnance department for these two months through salvage, waste prevention and the utilization or sale of discarded materials have aggregated \$8,757,025. Cost of Vickers machine guns has been guns, \$284.16 each; Lewis machine guns, \$22 each. Government rifles now cost \$22 each, a reduction of \$13

Health of women workers in munition plants will be looked after by woman health officers who are to be trained under the direction of the women's division of the industrial service section of the army ordnance department.

An eight weeks' course of study for carefully selected woman health offlcers has opened at Mount Holyoke college, Massachusetts. The course is under the general direction of Dr. Kristine Mann, health supervisor of the women's branch of the ordnance department. The staff of lecturers and instructors includes well-known specialists in physiology and hygiene, physical education, factory organization and labor.

Women taking the course are college graduates or of equivalent technical education. Almost all of them have had experience in dealing with working women. First requirement for admission to the course is perfect health and only those were selected who will inspire wholesome living among the munition workers.

The army has sufficient veterinarians, Surgeon General Gorgas announces. Examinations for commissions in the veterinary corps have closed. There is a waiting list of those eligible to commissions and until this list is exhausted there will be no more examinations. The corps has 1.700 officers and 10,000 enlisted men on active duty.

Veterinary graduates called by the draft will enter the army service as privates. Later they will be allowed to take examinations for veterinary officer commissions to fill vacancies, Men over the draft age, and under forty may enlist as privates and secure an equal chance with selected men for commissions. One hundred men are graduated each month from the training school for commissioned veterinary officers on active duty at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

The department of labor reports adjustment of 30 industrial disputes during a recent week. This is a record. Eleven strikes and two threatened strikes were adjusted. Included in the strikes settled was that of machinists at the Carties Airplane company plant, Buffalo, where 300 men gult and 15,000 were affected indirectly.

The division headquarters at Camp Lee is within a stone's throw of the spot where the house stood that housed Grant and his staff during the siege of Petersburg.